FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 6, 1847. [NO. 1557.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, Bonnets, Drugs and Medicines, &c.,

All of which will be offered at low prices for cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
March 27, 1847. 56-6w

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and black watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment); French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; [illegible] Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cotton and [illegible] Stockings; Sileas and colored Cambrics; corded [illegible] grass Skirts; short, tuck and side Combs; a [illegible] fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown [illegible] Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, [illegible] green, and black ditto; French Doeskin, [illegible] black and fancy colored Cassimeres; [illegible] fancy striped, plaid and plain ditto; [illegible] and plaid Linens; Drap d'Eté; Croton [illegible] Winter and Summer Cloths; plain striped, [illegible] striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn [illegible] for Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf-skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56-tf

IRISH RELIEF.

THE subscribers will receive any donations in *Cash, Flour, or Corn*, and will forward the same to the suffering poor of Ireland. Those who have plenty and to spare, would do well to remember [illegible], in feeding the hungry.

JAMES KYLE.
CHARLES BENBOW,
BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1847. 56-3w

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

AT an extra meeting of this body, held in the Session room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 24th of March, it was resolved that its ensuing Semi-annual meeting, to be held at Buckner's chapel in New Hanover county, commence on Thursday the 8th of April ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.

COLIN McIVER, Moderator.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1847.

To the Members of the Synod of North Carolina.

AT the request of the Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, the members thereof are hereby informed, that the Moderator has, at the request of the Session of the Church of Fayetteville, from considerations of humanity, benevolence, and convenience, changed the time of the meeting of the Synod, from the 27th of October to the 3d of November 1847.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Sarah Pittman, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Jesse Pittman, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, a Defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Jesse Pittman to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SD'H HOWELL, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 56-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Elizabeth McNatt, *vs.* Heirs at Law of James McNatt.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Hugh McNatt, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, a part of the Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Hugh McNatt, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 56-6w

NEW AND CHEAP *SPRING GOODS.*

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the La Fayette Hotel.
March 16, 1847. 54tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 [illegible] HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 5-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for
sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer Fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a great variety of styles. This stock was purchased from the most approved manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, selected with care for retail, and will be sold at a small advance for *Cash*.

Also, a few cases Gentlemen's Silk & Fur Hats.

S. T. HAWLEY,
No. 2 Granite Buildings, Hay street.
March 22, 1847. 55-6w

LEMMON & GLENN,
62 Buchanan's Wharf.
BALTIMORE.

HOLLOW Ware and Castings of Pine Grove Patterns, a full assortment, consisting of Pots, Ovens and Lids, Spiders and Lids, Extra Lids, Skillets, Dogs, Boxes and Points, etc.

Avalon Nails, Nail Rods, Horse Shoe Iron, &c.

Foundry and Forge Iron, Charcoal and Anthracite.

March 18, 1847. 55-3wks.

RAW HIDES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 220 Raw Hides, low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.
March 22, 1847. 55-5w

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars,
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

NO. 3. Fresh Halifax Mackerel,
Wayne County Hams,
Mercer Planting Potatoes, and
Old Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, (at W. Prior's,) where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55-tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

March 22. 55-8w

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A GENERAL INDEX to the English Common Law Reports, from vol. 1 to vol. 47, inclusive: in 1 volume, 8 vo.

Also, a Digest of the Conveyancing, Testamentary and Registry Laws of all the States of the Union; embracing References to the leading Decisions upon these subjects, in most of the States, together with the Forms of Acknowledgment, Probate, Relinquishment, &c. required by the Statutes of and in use in each. Preceded by a brief Treatise on the general rules relating to the nature, execution and operation of Deeds and Wills; and followed by an Appendix, on the most approved general forms of those instruments. Being a practical Manual and Guide for lawyers, public officers, and men of business. By Jas. B. Thornton, late of Virginia, now of Memphis, Tennessee, Attorney at Law. In 1 vol. 8vo.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Besides a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq. F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. York—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M. daily. Fee paid by the Society.

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutts, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

SPLENDID SCHEMES.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$35,294.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class Q, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, April 17, 1847.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,500, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,585, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,250, 30 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	32 50

$30,000.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class R, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, April 24, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $10,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,382, 5 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

Certificate of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO, Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-tdpd

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

13000 acres of VALUABLE LAND, for sale on Little River,

ON which are MILLS running four saws in good repair, a great deal of Turpentine and Timber Land, as also Canebrake, which grows corn and other crops finely.

Besides the site occupied by the Mills, there are several others on never-failing streams, which will admit of overshot wheels of from 15 to 20 feet.—The subscriber will also sell or hire for the year, the hands now running the mills, and all necessary tools. On the premises are a large and commodious house, with all necessary out houses, excellent spring water, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. The only reason that this valuable property is for sale is, that I am suffering from an old chronic affection, (rheumatism of the heart,) which my physicians assure me will render it impossible for me to attend to business of this sort for a long time. Persons wishing to examine the property, will be attended to by myself or agent, at all times. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a liberal credit given on part of the money.

To young men of industrious prudent habits, such terms can be given in the sale of the Saws as will enable those of small capital to enter into a prosperous business. Capitalists wishing to engage in the manufactory of Cotton or other machinery, can be supplied with excellent water power on the premises, without interfering with the machinery now in operation. Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine business, have excellent land for that purpose offered them.

Persons wishing to purchase part or all of this property, are requested to inform me, by letters addressed to me at Pearson's Mills P. O., Cumberland county, of their desires on the subject, and as soon as my health will justify, I will apprise them of my readiness to contract with them, or appoint an agent for that purpose. In the mean time, they are requested to call and make all inquiries and investigations they may wish.

G. W. PEARSON.
Pearson's Mills, March 2, 1847. 52tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

RUPERT Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper; &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 15.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLennon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLennon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

FOR SALE.

30,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of William Murphy, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN MURPHY, Adm'r.
March 18, 1847. 55-3w

Fayetteville, March 2, 1847.

Dr. Fowle: Dear Sir—Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully recommend my friends and others to try it.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

P. S. We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where the persons are not known; but we refer all who have any doubts, to those who have used this popular and useful medicine in their own neighborhood.

SETH W. FOWLE, Proprietor,
[53-eow3t] Boston, Mass.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Charles C. Shaw *vs.* Angus Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Dugald Shaw, John Gregg and wife Catharine, and Elizabeth Campbell, Defendants in the above case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1846.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
53-6w Clerk and Master.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Tyson & McGilvary *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in one thousand acres of land on McLendon's Creek, joining the lands of Duncan Sinclair and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John J. Alston, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Henry Yow and wife, and others, *vs.* Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and Christopher Stutts and wife Rebecca, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

Modesty.—Who shall win the prize?—There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty.

"Who shall win the prize?" asks the rose, proudly rushing forward in blushing beauty, in full assurance of its winning worth.

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the rest of the flowers, as they came forward, each conscious of its attraction, and each equally sure of receiving the reward.

"I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the violet, not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass."

Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the judge rose to render his decree.

"To the *Violet*," said he, "I award the prize of beauty, for there is no trait more rare—none more enchantingly beautiful than MODESTY."

Pleasant Bed-fellows.—A person writing from Camp Watson, near Tampico, says:—

"I am collecting a number of scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas, (some of the latter are nearly as large as young colts,) which I intend sending to you as curiosities the first opportunity. How would you like to find, on going to bed, a couple of good sized scorpions snugly stowed between your blankets? I assure you it is no unusual occurrence."

Incendiaries.—The Salem Gazette states that it has been discovered, that a fire which recently occurred in that city was occasioned by the action of mice upon friction matches, though it was at first supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

POETRY.

There is not much poetry afloat in these our days—poetry worthy of the name—either in books, magazines, or newspapers; but occasionally we light upon a specimen that stirs the blood like the far off sound of a war trumpet. Such is the following. Where it came from originally we do not know; our first encounter with it was in the National Intelligencer.

WHAT SHALL BE THE END OF THESE THINGS?

When another life is added
To the heaving turbid mass;
When another breath of being
Stains creation's tarnished glass;
When the first cry, weak and piteous,
Heralds long-enduring pain,
And a soul from non-existence
Springs, that ne'er can die again;
When the mother's passionate welcome
Sorrow-like bursts forth in tears,
And the sire's self gratulation
Prophecies of future years—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When across the infant features
Trembles the faint dawn of mind;
When the heart looks from the windows
Of the eyes that were so blind;
When the incoherent murmurs
Syllable each swaddled thought
To the fond ear of affection
With a boundless promise fraught,
Kindling great hopes for to-morrow,
From that dull uncertain ray,
As by glimmering of the twilight
Is foreshown the perfect day—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the boy upon the threshold
Of his all-comprising home,
Puts aside the arm maternal
That enlocks him ere he roam;
When the canvass of his vessel
Flutters to the favoring gales,
Years of solitary exile
Hid behind its sunny sails;
When his pulses beat with ardor,
And his sinews stretch for toil,
And a hundred bold emprises
Lure him to that eastern soil—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the youth beside the maiden
Looks into her credulous eyes;
When the heart upon the surface
Shines, too happy to be wise;
He by speeches less than gestures
Hinteth what her hopes expound,
Laying out the waste hereafter
Like enchanted garden-ground;
He may palter—so do many;
She may suffer—so must all;
Both may yet, world-disappointed,
This lost hour of love recall—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

When the altar of religion
Greets the expectant bridal pair;
When the vow that lasts till dying
Vibrates on the sacred air;
When man's lavish protestations
Doubt of after-change defy,
Comforting the frailer spirit
Bound his servitor for ay;
When beneath love's silver moonbeams
Many rocks in shadow sleep,
Undiscovered till possession
Shows the dangers of the deep—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

Whatsoever is beginning
That is wrought by human skill,
Every daring emanation
Of the mind's ambitious will;
Every first impulse of passion,
Gush of love, or twinge of hate;
Every launch upon the waters,
Wide horizoned by our fate;
Every venture in the chances
Of life's sad, oft desperate game,
Whatsoever be our motive,
Whatsoever be our aim—
It is well we cannot see
What the end shall be.

SOME MATTERS WORTH KNOWING.

COTTON.

In 1791, the cotton crop of the United States yielded only 2,000,000 pounds. It now yields more than 1,000,000,000. This shows a prodigious increase. The Charleston papers estimate the whole cotton crop for the year 1846, at only 1,700,000 bales, as follows: At New Orleans and Texas, 700,000; Moblile, 300,000; Florida, 125,000; and at the Atlantic ports, 570,000 bales. The cotton crop for the last three years has been a short one, yet a part of the cotton crop of 1844 is still unsold and unused in the warehouses of Manchester and Liverpool. Cotton is produced in too large quantities for consumption. This must always keep down the price, both at home and abroad. All the tariffs in the world can't prevent it, and freedom from all the tariffs that ever were enacted would not increase its value.

There is a strong probability that there will be more cotton consumed, both in this country and in Europe, during this year, than in any one previous year. Under our free trade system, the goods which will come to us from abroad in larger quantities than before, will be the coarse cottons, and the most of these English goods are made from the East India and Egyptian cotton. The gloss which is given them prevents any one not acquainted, from seeing their inferiority to the American goods. Should they succeed in breaking down our own factories engaged in this department of industry, the injury to the planter will be more terribly than a tornado. Let gentlemen mark our prediction.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The production of maple sugar, in 1846, in the United States, is estimated to have reached 22,000,000 pounds, equal to 11,000 tons—a quantity exceeding the whole amount of sugar consumed by Portugal, and nearly equalling the consumption of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark together.

It was our good fortune when a boy to witness the manufacture of many a pound of maple sugar. There are many parts of Western Virginia and North Carolina, where this kind of sugar is used altogether. Many a spring opens joyously to the mountain farmers. The young lads and lasses are seen in pairs and companies, on horseback and on foot, as the occasion may require, with rustic joy and merry life, bounding

"Away to the mountains, ho,"

to tap the trees, hang on the kettles, and start the camp fires for the manufacture of maple sugar. For weeks the camp is one continued excitement and commotion. Hard work, big fires, fine tents, good eating, capital dancing, merry singing, loud hurrahing, constitute the many and various scenes of a sugar camp. The produce of this kind of sugar now amounts to several millions of dollars per annum.

HAY.

The crop of hay raised in the United States, in 1846, is estimated at 15,000,000 tons, which is worth $120,000,000. In many parts of the Southern States, this product is altogether neglected. Millions of dollars go North yearly for this article. Northern vessels are ever shipping hay to the ports of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans. There is no necessity for it. The States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in fact all the Southern States, can produce an abundant supply if they will.

The Southerner.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

THREE MINUTES BY THE WATCH.

Blunders by Irish waiters, of the most curious and laughable character, are as common as bricks; but the most laughable one we have heard of since the waiter scooped out the inside of the watermelon and served up the beautiful green rind, is a little *misundherstandin'* that occurred at one of our principal hotels a few days since to a very particular English "gent" with a very short tailed coat, a large number of plaids on his pants, a considerable amount of drap cloth gaiters, a remarkably small cane and particularly yellow gloves. He had just arrived from the great commercial emporium of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *via* Boston, New York, and a number of other small towns and villages. He approached the breakfast table, prepared to make a decided impression upon the American public, and give them a pretty fair idea of *un Anglias en voyage*, and after selecting the most desirable situation possible for the accomplishment of his purpose, beckoned a waiter to him and stuck his eyeglass in his eye—not the waiter's eye, but his own individual organ. After surveying him for a moment, he addressed him with—"Are-a there-a any English waiters 'e-re?"

"Which, sir?" inquired the waiter.

"English waiters; don't you 'ear me?"

"Oh yis, sir; of coorse, I do. Plinty of 'em, sir. What 'ud ye plaze to take for breakfast, sir?"

"You're not an English waiter sir!" replied the "gent."

"Oh yis, sir; I don't spake divil a word besides English, exceptin' Irish; but I'm a lawful subject of Queen Victory."

"Well then, if I can't get an English servant to wait on me, I must take an Irish one."

"Yes, sir," said the lawful subject of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

"Well then, get me a couple of eggs and boil them precisely three minutes, not a bubble more, and a cup of coffee—beefsteak, very rare, and some toast."

"Yis, sir," said the waiter, and started off.

"And recollect, three minutes for the eggs," said the gent, calling him back.

"Yis, sir," said the waiter.

The gent disposed himself to the best advantage, and awaited the arrival of the eggs. Upon cracking the shells they were as hard as a lapstone, and with the utmost indignation he turned upon the waiter and inquired of him if he had not directed him to cook them just three minutes.

"Yis, sir," replied the waiter—"I did, sir; I counted 'em meself."

"What! didn't you look at the clock?" exclaimed the gent, with as much surprize as if he had just heard that Louis Phillippe had suggested the propriety of divorcing Albert from Victoria, and marrying her to one of his own sons.

Divil a once, sir," said the Irishman—"divil a one to look at! What 'ud I be afther lookin' at the clock for all the time?"

"Oh, this is too much, positively!" said the gent. "Here, you stupid fellow, take my watch and go into the kitchen, and boil me a couple of eggs just three minutes with it."

"Yis, sir," said the waiter, taking the watch.

"Do you understand now, sir?" inquired the gent.

"Of coorse, sir," was the reply, and off he started.

At the expiration of the three minutes appeared the waiter with the breakfast, and on the plate with the eggs the watch was deposited. As the gent was about to take up the watch the waiter stopped him by exclaiming—"Take care, sir; you'll burn your fingers—it's hot, sir!"

"What's hot?" inquired the gent.

"The watch, sir!"

"The watch!" echoed the gent.

"*Yis, sir; sure didn't ye tell me to bile the eggs with it three minutes, and didn't I do it!*"

"What?" said the horror-stricken gent, starting up—"boiled the watch?"

"Yis, sir—three minutes!"

The gent, like the watch, was completely *done*, and seizing his gold lever, he made a speedy exit, uttering curses loud and deep, and tossing his watch from hand to hand, as a boy does a hot potato, to cool it.

The Washington Union acknowledges that there is "a breach in the Democracy of New York, and a still more alarming breach in the Democracy of Pennsylvania." Cannot the Secretary of War get these *breaches* repaired for fifty cents—the amount to be charged to the people?

Prentice.

The India Rubber tree which grows on the Island Lobos, is quite a curiosity to our troops. A writer describing one says: "It here attains the height of 25 feet; the branches strike down to the earth, take root, grow and become bodies to the tree. We saw one which was cut down that had 31 trunks. The milky juice flows out in quantities upon the least wound being made through the bark."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

GEN. TAYLOR'S DIVISION.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 24.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM SALTILLO!

Further Particulars of the Battle of Buena Vista—Arrival of Dr. Turner—Despatches from Col. Curtis.

Dr. Turner, bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock. We learn from him verbally that it is understood at Camargo that Santa Anna has retired from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Parras, where it is supposed he would make a halt. Gen. Taylor still maintained his position at Buena Vista. Dr. Turner informs us that the news heretofore published of the battle of the 22d and 23d may be relied upon; that it was brought from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Coffee, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor, but who could not get farther than that place with them. The despatches were sent thence by a Mexican, who had not got through by the last accounts. The news received at Camargo was the substance of these despatches, and were brought by an express rider, who was nine days in making the trip through to Camargo, being compelled to make a circuit of five hundred miles, to escape the Mexican force and rancheros that swarmed in the valley.

Nothing had been heard of Col. Curtis since he left Camargo. It was thought that Gen. Urrea would fly before him as soon as he ascertained the overwhelming defeat of Santa Anna.

Private letters had been received at Saltillo as late as to the 5th March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoras, by a Mexican merchant of that place, from a Mexican of Saltillo. It was dated on the 6th March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received:

"At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult. the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept open until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained by either side—the loss on both being very great.

"On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords and did great execution. *As Wool fell back Gen. Taylor advanced with fresh troops and repulsed the Mexicans with great slaughter!* This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The number killed and wounded was very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

"On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead.

"After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops famishing with hunger became convinced that they could not tempt or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, and retired.

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

"Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war—it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the United States possess it would be dishonorable in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

"It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army was attacked and captured at Marin, by Don Jose Urrea, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandise, taken at the same time." &c.

Through the politeness of Mr. Arnold, who came with Dr. Turner, we have received the Matamoras Flag of the 13th, also letters from an esteemed correspondent. Our letters confirm the list of killed published in another column, and also the amount of loss on both sides heretofore reported. The Matamoras Flag publishes the letter from which the above extracts were made.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," the Flag states that Gen. Taylor was expected at Monterey on the 8th, with the Kentucky cavalry, for the purpose of opening the communication between that place and Camargo. "So it seems," adds the Flag, "that old Rough and Ready not only has to whip their big general in the mountains, but has to come down to scare their little ones away from the highways, so as to relieve the lower country from *Lieut. Gen. Stampede.*" In case he undertook the chastisement of Urrea, he would leave the main body of his army at Buena Vista.

Noble Act.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.

It is reported in Matamoras that Gen. Urrea had retreated towards the Tula Pass, as soon as he understood that Col. Curtis was marching against him.

It was also said that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi; but as we before said, Dr. Turner thinks he has only retreated to Parras.

New Orleans, March 25.

FROM THE BRAZOS.

There were several arrivals yesterday from the Brazos, but the latest was the brig Samuel N. Gott, Capt. Coe, which sailed on the 16th inst.

The news of the arrival of these several vessels was hardly announced before the city was filled with rumors of an action between Col. Curtis and Gen. Urrea, in which the American arms had again triumphed. [Subsequent accounts represent these rumors as unfounded.]

We are gratified to learn that other volunteers are arriving at the Brazos in good number. Two companies of the North Carolina regiment arrived on the 5th inst. and three on the 12th. Two more companies of the Virginia regiment arrived on the 8th inst., making now eight or nine companies of this regiment which have reached the seat of war. Three companies of the Massachusetts regiment arrived on the 13th inst., being under command of Capt. Webster.

The North Carolina volunteers were expected to proceed immediately to Matamoras to relieve the 2d Mississippi Riflemen, who would then push on to Camargo and Monterey at once.

The small pox is said to have appeared on the ship bringing the two Virginia companies last arrived.

We mentioned yesterday that it was reported that Santa Anna was falling back on San Luis. The following is the article of the Flag of the 13th inst. on the authority which we so stated:

We understand from reliable authority that there are letters in town from Mexicans stating that Santa Anna is in full retreat to San Luis Potosi. The letters also state that he held a consultation with his principal officers after the first day's engagement, and that a retreat was then strenuously advocated. Before the battle commenced, the Mexicans firmly believed that Gen. Taylor would retire before their vastly superior numbers, and that in his retreat they could supply themselves with provisions, of which they were much in need, almost starving. Finding the Americans obstinate and determined to fight for their eatables with the ferociousness of bull dogs, they despaired of getting a dinner from them and deemed it prudent to retire.

It will be recollected that Dr. Turner informed us that the better opinion at Camargo was that Santa Anna had moved from Agua Nueva upon Parras. It does not appear credible that he should attempt to recross the desert to San Luis with his army. It would inevitably disband, rather than again encounter the hardships of such a march, unless they have been greatly exaggerated. It is said that on their first march, 4000 pack mules laden with water accompanied the army and that the greater part of them have been lost by dispersion &c.

A Mexican in Matamoras has offered to deliver Canales in that city alive and bound hand and foot for the sum of two thousand dollars. If he would "stand up to the rack" when he meets a body of American troops, there would be no occasion to offer rewards for him.

New Orleans, March 26.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The schr. Southerner arrived yesterday morning from the Brazos, having left on the 19th inst. Maj. Coffee, of the Paymaster's Department, and Mr. Thos. L. Crittenden, who acted as volunteer aid to Gen. Taylor in the late battles, came passengers on her, the latter bearing despatches from Gen. Taylor to the Government.

We have glorious news by this arrival. Santa Anna's infantry has already disbanded. He is now supposed to be retreating on San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Taylor at last accounts not only held Saltillo and Buena Vista, but was himself quietly encamped at Agua Nueva—just before occupied by Santa Anna. The Mexican had been alarmed by a report that Gen. Patterson was moving from Tampico upon San Luis. He needed some pretext of the kind to cover his retreat.

A letter has been received in the city from Gen. Taylor, dated the 1st inst., from Agua Nueva. He writes that his men had been so harassed with the fatigues of the week previous, and his horses were so completely broken down, that he had been unable to pursue the enemy, whom he supposes to have retreated towards Saltillo. We learn from Maj. Coffee that Lieut. Sturgis—who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans on the 20th ult. and was subsequently exchanged—reported that Santa Anna had fallen back to Incarnacion, and even retreated further, under the pretext of giving up the accommodations of the place to his wounded. It was several days after the battle when Lieut. S. was in Incarnacion. Gen. Taylor, when he heard of Santa Anna being there, despatched Col. Belknap with 500 men thither, but "the bird had flown."

We have been allowed to see letters from an authentic source, dated the 2d inst., from Monterey. They give the same deplorable picture of the destitution and demoralization of Santa Anna's army which have before reached us. Their situation is such that they must fight, or starve, or retreat. They cannot be brought again to the fight; numbers are disbanding to avoid starvation; and Santa Anna and the army which remains to him are actually retreating! The only doubt is as to the route he will pursue. Some have conjectured that he will go to Mexico by the route of Zacatecas, on account of the greater facility of feeding his men. But the general opinion on the spot is that he falls back to San Luis, for which city he has actually struck his tents.

Letters from Monterey of the 2d, further say that it is believed at Saltillo that Urrea and Canales have been ordered by Santa Anna to withdraw to the other side of the *sierra*, and if this be true, it indicates a real alarm on the part of Santa Anna for the safety of San Luis.

It is stated on the best authority, that cabals and other symptoms of insubordination were beginning to show themselves in his army, and our officers predict his speedy downfall, to be followed shortly by peace—they believing that no other man in Mexico can rally around him the leaders in the army, and other aspirants for power.

One letter speaks of "Gen. Taylor's latest and most astonishing victory," as being a *surprise* to the Mexicans, which will inspire them with a degree of awe towards this country which will restrain them from any further contest.

Before Santa Anna retreated from Agua Nueva, he sent in a message to Gen. Taylor, in substance as follows: That he should fight him again, but that he should select a field better calculated to display and marshal his troops. To this Gen. Taylor replied: That he (Santa Anna) was whipped—that he (Santa Anna) knew that he was beaten, and therefore, Gen. T. advised him to send in proposals for a surrender, and they should be promptly and favorably considered.

That the above messages were exchanged substantially, we are assured by a letter from Monterey of a late date and from a most respectable source.

Some of the Mexican prisoners made by us declared that they had not tasted food in three days, and that it could not hold together four days longer unless relieved.

We annex a very interesting letter from Paymaster J. B. Butler, with a copy of which we have been most politely favored.

Monterey, March 3, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have no doubt of the dissolution of Santa Anna's army, morally and physically, and there will be no more fighting in this region, if there be anywhere.

Just twelve hours after I had sent my second express with a Mexican, giving him my best horse and $60 to go to Camargo, we received from above intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army.

Gen Santa Anna is really to be pitied. His men are a wretched set. He had twice, during the battle, to interpose his lancers to prevent desertion, and they shot down some 50 at each time before he could prevent the flight of his infantry. The information comes from prisoners who deserted as soon as exchanged and came into Gen. Taylor's camp. They report that Santa Anna is destitute of all kinds of provisions and that he cannot keep them together.

Santa Anna expected an easy victory. His army was told that the Americans had an abundance of provisions and lots of money, and that they must enter Saltillo the day of the battle, and take their supper at our expense. This is from reports of persons taken, officers as well as privates.

Santa Anna *did* send a message to Gen. Taylor asking him to surrender, stating that he (Taylor) was weak, and that he (Santa Anna) had 20,000 men and should certainly take him. Gen. Taylor said that Santa Anna might come and take him. The courier replied to Gen. Taylor that he should have an hour to consider of the generous offer of Santa Anna! Gen. Taylor told the messenger to thank Santa Anna for his generosity but that he could not think of taxing the courtesy of Gen. Santa Anna so far as to detain him an hour, so that he had better come on at once! This is given to me by a person who says that he was present and heard it.

I send you an extract from a letter of an officer who distinguished himself on that glorious field, which is rendered thrice glorious from the disparity of force and the peculiar circumstances under which the battle has been fought.

The letter above referred to is as follows:

"Saltillo, Mexico, March 1, 1847.

"Our scouts bring in word that Santa Anna has gone for good, and *that the whole infantry have dispersed.* There is no doubt of it; we shall not see him again on this line.*

"To-day Col. Warren† received a despatch from the Governor‡ informing him that American commissioners were now in the city of Mexico; and had written to the Mexican Congress saying that they were there to make an honorable peace.

"The Governor requested permission to return to Saltillo, to assist in keeping order, and promising to comply with any requisition made on him."

*We are informed that the "scouts" followed Santa Anna 40 miles.

†Col. Warren is Governor and Commander of Saltillo.

‡The Governor alluded to is a Mexican, elected by the Mexican Government to administer the laws within a prescribed territory, in which Saltillo is situated, and several other minor towns.

The request of this Mexican Governor was granted, and he is now acting in concert and conjunction with Col. Warren, to keep order and to prevent collisions and conflicts among the belligerent forces.

Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. BUTLER, P. M., U. S. A.

All are curious to know the extent of the loss of the Mexicans in the battles.—The Mexicans do not know themselves, and probably it never will be known.—We have conversed with gentlemen who should be as well informed as any one.—None of them set down that loss at less than twenty five hundred killed and wounded, and none of them would be surprised were it four thousand or forty-five hundred. The slaughter was awful. The American loss was not less than seven hundred or seven hundred and fifty.

Maj. Coffee tells us that he heard nothing of the "Foreign Legion" in Santa Anna's army, but he mentions that two deserters from us were made prisoners by our army, and *Gen. Taylor sent them both back to the enemy.* They were foreigners.

Of the prisoners we took from the Mexicans none were of a higher rank than one of Gen. Torrejon's aids; but we took enough to get back all the party of Majs. Gaines and Borland—officers and men.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio regiment, has had no action with Urrea. Urrea attacked the train with which Mr. Crittenden and Maj. Coffee came down, near Cerralvo. His force was 1600 Cavalry against about 400 troops under Col. Giddings.—The train consisted of 200 wagons, of which fifty-six were destroyed, it being extended so far—nearly two miles—that the whole could not be protected. Urrea was routed with a loss of forty-five men, while we lost three soldiers and ten or twelve teamsters. It is believed that Urrea has now fallen back to Victoria. Three Mexican generals were in this fight, two of whom are said to have been wounded—one in the hand, and the other in the leg.

Col. Curtis was at Cerralvo on the 13th with his own regiment and some of the Virginia companies who have arrived on the Rio Grande.

The last train which came down, saw the remains of the teamsters who were cut off by Canales some weeks before lying by the road side. From that moment they never passed a rancho on the route without burning it; they swept every thing before them. Communications are now considered safe for companies as large as fifty men.

The 2d Mississippi Riflemen left Matamoras on the 14th inst. for Monterey, as we learn from the Flag. This regiment has suffered awfully. Originally consisting of 850 men, it now numbers 650.—They have lost 135 by death alone, and fifty are now sick. The rest are eager for a fight.

Some Virginia and North Carolina companies were at Matamoras on the 17th, awaiting the arrival of the rest of their regiments.

Two Government boats, the Enterprize and Panola, have been recently snagged and lost in the Rio Grande. Machinery and engines will be saved; the hulls are lost.

We conclude this long summary by stating, on the authority of Maj. Coffee, that General Taylor is shortly expected at Monterey and Camargo, and is very probably now in one of those places.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The list of killed and wounded in the battle of Buena Vista was forwarded to us by a friend at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the schr. John Bell. It should have reached us Monday night, but being addressed through the Quartermaster's Department, it only came to hand the following morning.

Dr. Turner, of the army, just from Camargo, furnishes the following statement:

Fighting commenced on the 22d of February and ended on the 23d, when Santa Anna retired with the loss of 4000 killed and wounded. Loss on our part 700 killed and wounded. The scene of the action was Buena Vista—a hacienda four miles west of Saltillo. Santa Anna's adjutant general, with many other officers and men, are prisoners. The express which brought the news was sent by paymaster Butler from Monterey and was nine days in getting through to Camargo. Gen. Taylor's official despatch has probably been intercepted. Col. Morgan's command had reached Monterey in safety, having been reinforced at Cerralvo by a command from Monterey.—*Picayune of the 24th.*

List of Officers Killed and Wounded at Buena Vista on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847.

REGULARS.

Killed.—Capt. G. Lincoln, assistant adjutant general.

Wounded.—Capt. Steen, 1st Dragoons; 2d Lieut. W. J. French, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery.

MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Killed.—1st Lieut. R. S. Moon; 2d Lieut. T. McNulty.

Wounded.—Col. Jeff. Davis; Capt. J. M. Sharpe; Lieuts. A. B. Corwin, Posey and J. P. Stockton.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Killed.—Adjt. J. M. Vaughan.

Wounded.—One captain and three lieutenants, (names not given.)

ARKANSAS CAVALRY.

Killed.—Col. A. Yell; Capt. A. Porter.

Wounded.—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

SECOND KENTUCKY FOOT—*Rifles.*

Killed.—Col. McKee; Lieut. Col. H. Clay; Capt. O. W. Moore; Capt. W. T. Willis.

Wounded.—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Wethers and Mosier.

INDIANA BRIGADE.

Wounded.—Brigadier General Lane.

Second Regiment.

Killed.—Capt. Kinder, Walker and Lieut Parr.

Wounded.—Capts. Saunders and Osborn; Lieuts. Cayer, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis and Epperson.

Third Regiment.

Killed.—Capt. Faggett.

Wounded.—Major Gorman and Capt. Sleep.

ILLINOIS BRIGADE—*First Regiment.*

Killed.—Col. Hardin, Capt. Zaliskie, Lieut. Hangleton.

Wounded.—Lieuts. J. L. McConnell and H. Evans.

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—*Second Regiment.*

Killed.—Capt. Woodman, Lieuts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Bathison, Atherson and Price.

Wounded.—Captains Coffee and Baker; Lieutenants Pickett, Englesond, Steele and West; Adj. Whitesides.

Company of Texas Volunteers attached to Illinois Brigade.

Killed.—1st Lieut. Campbell and 2d Lt. Leonhard.

Wounded.—Capt. Conner.

Of the Mississippi regiment, composed of about four hundred men, ninety were either killed or wounded—one-fourth. Col. Jefferson Davis was shot in the foot by a musket ball, which passed through it. His wound, although a bad one, is not considered dangerous; the only fear being that mortification might ensue.

From the Washington Union, April 1.

VERY INTERESTING FROM BOTH ARMIES.

We have never published a number of the Union, that was fraught with more interesting papers than the present. We lay before our readers the very interesting despatches from Gen. Taylor, and a letter from Commodore Conner, concerning the landing of our troops at Vera Cruz.—The two sets of despatches were brought by the southern steamboat this evening. The despatches from General Taylor were brought to the Secretary of War by Mr. Crittenden, a volunteer aid of Gen. Taylor. The commodore's letter came to the Secretary of the Navy through the mail from New Orleans.

Gen. Taylor's letters confirm the brilliant victory which was won by our arms at Buena Vista. The loss of the enemy by battle is less than was originally reported, though it is heavy indeed. Our own loss is considerably less, though it comprises some of the best and bravest men of our glorious army, made up, as it was, mostly of volunteers, coöperating with some of the finest regular troops in the world. But the loss of the Mexican army by starvation, desertion, and disorganization is still more striking. General Taylor's three despatches are respectively dated February 24th, 25th, and March 1st. They state, in the general's usual laconic, modest, but expressive terms, the beginning, end, and some of the most important results of this remarkable battle. The most important of these results is the great loss of the enemy—their retreat, and partial, perhaps total dissolution—their fatal disorganization—their utter incapacity to harass at this time our own troops, who have returned to their original position at Agua Nueva. Gen. Taylor has sent a corps farther to harass him on the retreat, and to seize his supplies.—The general further proposes to return to Monterey, and reopen the communication between that town and the Rio Grande. The panic of the Mexican marauders is calculated of itself almost to effect this object in a few days. We cannot but again congratulate our country on this brilliant victory. We subjoin a list of the killed and wounded of our army. The death of those brave men affects every American heart with the keenest sympathy. It is the cypress interwoven with the laurel.

If we turn our eyes further to the south, bright achievements again await us, to heighten the glory of our country. We lay before our readers the only despatch from Commodore Conner, which relates to the debarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz. Never was any landing more happily effected—with finer weather, and under more auspicious circumstances. The Secretary has received another letter from a distinguished officer of the navy, under date of the 13th March; and he seems to speak of the surrender of the city and castle as certain in a few days. We are indebted to the New Orleans papers for the more interesting subsequent details about the investment of the place, and the few losses which we have sustained. We hope that many days will not elapse before we shall have the pleasure of congratulating our country upon the possession of one of the strongest military posts on the globe—the key of Mexico—which opens the gate of the approach to the capital.

Every patriot will rejoice at these cheering accounts. It accomplishes one of the great objects which every American patriot ought to have at heart—and it is calculated to effect another. We go for an honorable war, and an honorable peace. The one certainly leads to the other.

Since writing the above, we understand that Mr. Crittenden left General Taylor, with his army, at Agua Nueva on the 3d March, and brought the despatches along the usual route from Monterey to Camargo, under the escort of about 250 troops, commanded by Major Geddings, having along a train of some 130 empty wagons. As they approached Cerralvo, a small party was sent in to provide forage, &c., when the enemy, under Urrea, were discovered, about 1,500 strong. Our troops were immediately placed on the defensive, and received the assault of the superior numbers with the resolution of men determined to cut their way through. They were repulsed with a loss of about 30 men, while we lost about half the number. A part of our baggage train was destroyed, (40 or 50 of the wagons,) when the gallant Urrea made his retreat in the direction of the Tula pass. The teamsters were unwilling to proceed without a stronger escort, and Mr. Crittenden was detained five or six days at Cerralvo, when Colonel Curtis arrived from Camargo with a large body of troops. He was too late to overtake Urrea, who had probably commenced his retreat as soon as he heard of Santa Anna's discomfiture. Col. Curtis proceeded to Monterey, and the escort and train came on to Camargo, the enemy having fled as rapidly as possible, and this may be the last that we shall hear of them on this side of Tula and San Luis for some time.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. General U. S. A. commanding.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army, Wash'n, D. C.

[TRANSLATION.]

[*Summons of Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor.*

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22d, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

Sir: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. United States army, commanding.
Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

Sir: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture a renewed attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't servant
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. comd'g.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army, Wash. D. C.

[The Kentucky cavalry lost 29 killed and 32 wounded, making the aggregate loss 801, or nearly one-sixth of the whole force engaged.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition, the men deserting, and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men killed and wounded, besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencontres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General, U. S. Army, Comd'g.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army, Wash. D. C.

A Trait of Character.—The following appears in the Buena Vista news. It is on the credit of a Mexican physician:

"*Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.*"

What a noble, generous benevolence belongs to the gallant commander!

Bend the strong in arms, but spare the feeble hand; be thou the stream of many tides against the foes of thy people, but gentle as the wind among the grass to those that ask thine aid.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Richmond Whig.

The ROUGH & READY HOTEL was brilliantly illuminated on Tuesday evening, in honor of Gen. Taylor's victory at Buena Vista.

GEN. SCOTT'S DIVISION.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 25.

INVESTMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Debarkation of the American Troops near Vera Cruz—Investment of the City—Capture of Mexican Outworks—Skirmishing with the Enemy—Capt. Alburtis killed—Lieut. Col. Dickerson, of the Palmetto Regiment, wounded—Position of the Army—Continued Cannonade, &c.

The schr. Portia, Capt. Powers, arrived this morning, at 2 o'clock, direct from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 13th inst. By this conveyance we have received numerous letters from Mr. Kendall, Mr. Lumsden, and Mr. Haile. We are also indebted to Capt. Powers for a condensed statement of occurrences up to the time of his departure, which we insert, together with a letter from Mr. Haile and two from Mr. Kendall—the lateness of the hour forbidding more. It will be seen that thus far the operations of the army are entirely satisfactory. It is gratifying to read of the gallantry and enthusiasm displayed by the navy in their co-operation. We have no room for comment.

Memorandum furnished by Capt. Powers.

Schr. Portia, Capt. Powers, eight days from Tampico anchorage, but was detained to the south and east of Vera Cruz by a heavy north gale until the 17th inst.—The U. S. Squadron and all the transports left Point Lizardo for Sacrificios on the 9th inst., with 12,400 troops. On the morning of the 10th a landing of all the troops and marines was effected within 3 miles of Vera Cruz, without much opposition from the enemy, as the landing was well covered by a constant discharge of bomb shells and round shot from the U. S. steamers and gun boats anchored near the beach and in front of the landing. Immediately after an organization of the American forces on the beach, they took up a line of march over the sand hills, to the attack of the enemy's outposts and fortifications, situated from one to three miles from the castle and forts of the city. They carried every one by storm, not, however, without losing 17 men.

On the 11th and 12th, the American forces were employed in throwing up breastworks and digging entrenchments. Occasional skirmishing took place with the enemy, who were throwing showers of bomb shells and round shot from the castle and city, but without much effect. During the time the seamen were landing provisions and ammunition from the transports.

On the 12th, a strong north gale set in, which cut off all farther communication. We left during the norther, and as we were unable to make progress to the north, I believe that it was impossible for our bombs and shells to have been landed until the 17th inst., so that the bombardment of the castle and city of Vera Cruz did not probably commence until the 20th.

There were some feats of bravery displayed on the 11th, in which Col. Dickerson, of the Palmetto Regiment, S. C., was wounded in the breast by a musket ball from the enemy, and Capt. Alburtis, of the 2d Infantry, had his head shot off by a 32-lb. ball. This same ball broke a drummer's arm and took off a private's leg.

But on the same day the American army had gained complete possession of all the fortifications of the enemy which were raised by them to stop our troops from approaching the city. All the water-pipes leading to the city were cut off and all the communications effectually stopped.—Gen. Scott landed in person on the 11th. A French bark ran the blockade and moored under the walls of the castle on the 13th, and many of our transports were ready to leave for the United States as soon as the norther was over. This vessel brings despatches and letter-bags from every vessel in the Gulf squadron then at Sacrificios.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

SACRIFICIOS, near Vera Cruz, March 11.

Gentlemen: I have already written, mentioning our arrival here. It is now time to foot up the news to this evening which I must do by only giving the outlines, as there is a probability of the Alabama leaving in a short time for New Orleans, and the field of operations is too extensive to allow of my gathering particulars.

Day before yesterday the order was given to move from Anton Lizardo to this place. This occupied most of the day. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the 1st Division, (Gen. Worth's) had taken its place in the surf boats. The gun boats ran in close to the shore, about three miles below the city, and anchored. One of the small naval steamers ran along the shore and fired a gun at the place of landing as a feeler, to ascertain if there were concealed batteries or troops to oppose the landing. Nothing was revealed, and the order was given to advance. The surf boats, about 50 in number, each containing from 80 to 100 men, moved off in gallant style and in the most perfect order. As the boats approached the shore near enough to touch ground, the men leaped out and formed lines by companies and marched ashore. No opposition was offered. Gen. Patterson's division (the 2d) next debarked in the same manner, and were followed by the 3d or Gen. Twiggs's division. It was past midnight before the troops ceased landing. The surf boats were manned by the sailors from the U. S. fleet, who labored with right good will. The officers of the navy have done all in their power to assist the army in its movements.

About 2 o'clock the next morning there was an alarm in the line which extended along the beach. The troops cheered, and those who had fallen into a doze upon the sand banks sprung suddenly to their arms. Our picket guard had approached that of some Mexican cavalry who were watching our movements, and had received one or two shots. About half an hour afterwards a detachment of our men fell in with some thirty or forty cavalry, and several volleys were fired, the balls of the enemy falling into our column, but seriously injuring no one. At sunrise, General Worth led off his division in advance, following the beach for some distance towards the city, and then turning inland, came in sight of several hundred Mexican cavalry, drawn up about half a mile from the shore. A small howitzer was immediately drawn up to the top of a sand hill and a fire was opened, which soon scattered the enemy. The division continued to penetrate to the interior among the sand hills, the Mexicans retreating before them.

The 2d and 3d divisions followed close and took positions. Gen. Patterson sent Gen. Pillow's brigade to the interior, and took his position on the left of Gen. Worth's division. Gen. Twiggs took his position to the rear of Patterson's. An old cathedral was taken possession of by Gen. Pillow, and soon afterwards a magazine containing 150 boxes of ammunition. During all this time the enemy kept up a fire of shell and round shot from the town and castle, few of which reached our lines, and those doing no harm.

At 3 o'clock, A. M., the little U. S. steamer Spitfire ran in close to the city and fired a number of shells into the town, receiving a fire from the castle in return.

This morning our army moved still nearer the town—Worth's division on the right and resting on the sea shore; Gen. Patterson's in the centre, extending back into the country; and Gen. Twiggs's division on the left, still farther to the interior. They have approached considerably, and are in range of the guns in the town, and can be reached by those in the castle, from both of which a brisk cannonading has been kept up during the day. The line extends across the railroad which runs from the town to the magazine, and the acqueduct which supplies the city with water is likewise in our possession. In short, the city is fairly invested, all communication by the main roads cut off. Intrenchments have been marked out, and will be worked on to-night, which are near enough to the walls to render the heavy guns effective. These guns have not been taken on shore. Steptoe's battery, with the horses, have been landed, with several pieces of larger calibre. Neither Duncan's or Taylor's battery has arrived, nor has Col. Harney as yet got here with the 2d Dragoons. Many vessels with troops and ordnance which were due a week ago, have not been heard of.

There has been considerable skirmishing to-day, and some twenty of our men wounded, among them Lieut. Col. Dickerson, of the S. C. regiment, but not dangerously. Fifteen or twenty of the Mexican cavalry have been taken prisoners, horses and men, and some fifty killed. This evening a 32-pounder ball from the city fell into the 2d Infantry, taking off the head of Capt. William Alburtis, of that regiment, and severely, if not mortally wounding two men.

I have written the foregoing in haste, and have purposely avoided details, fearing that in attempting to give them I might commit too many errors. I was prevented by circumstances from going into the field to-day, but felt the more easy about it as both Mr. Kendall and Mr. Lumsden were there. To-morrow the tug of war commences in earnest, and I shall be there to see it. Should the Alabama start to-night, or before I return, you will receive this—if not, as Pat would say, you are informed that this letter will never reach you.

It is said that Gen. —— has been cut off from the city with about 2000 men. He was down opposite the fleet at Anton Lizardo, probably thinking that our troops would land there. It is said that there are only about 4500 troops in Vera Cruz and the castle. H.

P. S.—*March* 13.—Yesterday was a boisterous day. A heavy norther sprung up in the morning and continued all day. There was no firing on shore, but I expect our people were busy preparing intrenchments. The bark Tanaco has just been turned to a position convenient for landing the siege guns with which she is loaded. The 2d Dragoons have not arrived, nor have the light batteries of Duncan and Taylor. The Alabama goes to Tampico to-night, and I will send this by her, hoping it may reach you early.

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ,
March 12, morning.

I wrote you a hasty letter last evening, with a short account of the movements of the day. After it was closed the Rifles under Col. Smith had a brisk action with the enemy, in which the later, after partial success at the onset, were finally driven back with considerable loss. This morning the line of investment—some five or six miles in extent—will probably be complete.

I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come, and until he can make a good show he will not open upon the town at all.—When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest.

Capt. Vinton of the artillery has been ordered to take up a position at a lime kiln close in to the walls of the city, and this he has effected without loss. Anticipating an attack upon this point last night, Gen. Worth went out, after dark, with two companies, to support Capt. V.; but nothing occurred. There was some little skirmishing at the different pickets during the night, but otherwise all was quiet.

Col. Harney's dragoons have not as yet arrived, yet their services are greatly needed. It is said that a large train of pack mules, which went out of the city yesterday, took a heavy amount of specie as well as valuables. All this property might probably have been captured had Gen. Scott had a cavalry force. It was also reported last evening that something like 1000 Mexicans were seen coming in towards sundown, by the main road from Mexico, with a large drove of cattle for the beleaguered city; but as the investment was not then complete, and as we had no cavalry, they could not be taken. I learn however, that Gen. Twiggs, who commands on the northern side of the city succeeded during the day in capturing quite a number of cattle. A norther is now blowing, which it is hoped will bring in the 2d Dragoons.

At the magazine, which was captured day before yesterday, a considerable quantity of ammunition was taken. It was evidently of English or American make, as it was labelled "short range," "long range," &c. &c., in good vernacular.—The Mexicans managed to get off safely the larger portion of their ammunition, and it is now carefully stowed away inside the city walls.

Capt. Alburtis, who was killed yesterday, was sitting at the foot of a tree at the time he was struck. The ball carried away almost his entire head, took off the arm of a drummer boy and wounded a corporal besides. It had gone entirely over one of the Pennsylvania regiments before it reached the spot where the brave but unfortunate captain was sitting.

It would take a page of our paper to give full effect to a description of the first landing of our troops on the afternoon of the 9th—a more stirring spectacle has probably never been witnessed in America. In the first line there was no less than seventy heavy surf boats, containing nearly 4000 regulars, and all of them expected to meet an enemy before they struck the shore. Notwithstanding this, every man was anxious to be first—they plunged into the water waist deep as they reached the shore—the "stars and stripes" were instantly floating—a rush was made for the sand hills, and amid loud shouts they pressed onward. Three long and loud cheers arose from their comrades still on board, awaiting to be embarked, and meanwhile the tops and every portion of the foreign vessels were crowded with spectators of the scene. Not one who witnessed it will ever forget the landing. Why the Mexicans did not oppose us is a greater mystery than ever, considering their great advantages at the time and that they have since opposed every step of our advance.

The troops, both regulars and volunteers, have suffered incredibly since the landing—marching over the heavy sand hills, without water, under a broiling sun during the day, and sleeping out without tents or bedding during the heavy dews which have fallen at night—exposed, too, to a continual fire from the batteries from the enemy; yet not a murmur has been heard. Anything can be effected with such troops. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

U. S. Sloop of War Albany,
Sacrificios, March 13, morning.

The Portia, so it is said, is to sail immediately, and by her I send you a few lines more. The norther has completely blown itself out, so that by breakfast time the surf boats will again be enabled to reach the shore.

At half past 3 o'clock this morning the enemy opened with round shot and shell, not only from the batteries around the town but from the castle. Rockets were also thrown and the sky at times was completely lit up by them, yet a large portion of them fell far short. In the mean time, our own men are compelled to remain quiet and take this fire—the hardest duty a soldier has to perform. All are anxious to strike back; and they will be gratified in the course of a few days.

In haste. G. W. K.

LATEST FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

An extra of the New Orleans Picayune of the [illegible] gives later accounts from the city of Mexico. The revolution in the city of Mexico was not, at the last accounts, determined. There has been much fighting and bloodshed, and the troops appear to be vacillating, and one of the revolted regiments has gone back to the side of the Government.

Letters from Tepic, near San Blass, give accounts from California to the 18th of January. Gen. Kearney had arrived with 200 men, from New Mexico. Uniting other forces with his own, he immediately attacked the town of Los Angeles, and retook it, after a stout resistance. Upper California is now in our undisputed possession.

We have Santa Anna's report of the battles of Buena Vista, to the War Department. He claims an indecisive victory; admits the loss of one thousand men, and claims that the Americans lost two thousand. He speaks of his horse having been killed by a grape shot, and he refers to his own wound, which has re-opened in consequence of being continually on horseback twelve hours of each day" of the battle. He complains of the want of food, and says—"It is not possible to carry on the campaign successfully, unless the army is supplied with all the supplies required in war." He announces his determination to retire to Agua Nueva, and if the supplies there which he expected from Encarnacion be would return to the fight. The reports we have from Gen. Taylor's camp lead us to believe that Santa Anna has retired to San Luis Potosi.

The Union gives the following particulars, on the authority of Mr. Crittenden, the volunteer aid of Gen. Taylor:—

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

The pass of Buena Vista is about one and three-quarters of a mile wide, the road being in the middle. Gen. Taylor's right rested upon the road, and was so protected by the broken nature of the ground as to be secure against any attempt to flank him on that side. From the road to the mountains on the left is 700 or 800 yards, the first half of the distance being a good deal cut up by short ravines, running to the road. Beyond the heads of these ravines the plain extends to the mountain, which is steep and almost inaccessible. On this plain the battle was mainly fought. Most of Washington's battery was planted on the right, to defend the road. Bragg's and Thomas's batteries, and others were on the plain, and were used with tremendous effect upon the enemy, whose dense columns had at one time approached so near as to threaten, by their mere weight, the complete overthrow of our army, when a destructive fire from Bragg's battery opened to open whole streets through the solid masses in front, and to bid defiance to any nearer approach.

In the mean time, the superior numbers of the enemy had passed our left flank, while their artillery endeavored to maintain a raking position on us from the foot of the mountain. Some 1,500 of their cavalry, besides infantry, had got around in that direction, and maintained a severe conflict for a time. General Taylor directed Lieutenant Colonel May, with four companies, to charge this large body of cavalry; but when he got within at least one hundred yards, the enemy fled, and the infantry in that quarter was soon after seen in full retreat. This was about 2 o'clock, and General Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden with a flag of truce, to say to the commanders of these retreating forces, if they would surrender, he would not fire on them. Mr. C., on horseback, with his interpreter, soon overtook the rear of the retreating party, and after passing many of the stragglers, was required to stop, which order was enforced by the presentation of a gun, until the interpreter explained.

They were then blindfolded, and carried forward, Mr. C. occasionally inquiring for the officer in command of that corps. They, as often said, "A little further on;" and at one time, when he refused to proceed, an officer told him he could not be answerable for the consequences from his own men if he did not go on to Santa Anna. When he reached the latter, in a sort of ravine, below the fire, on the plain, Mr. C. soon informed him that his errand was to the officer in command of the retreating body, and not to himself. After a while, a tremendous flourish of trumpets and instruments was the signal for the bandages to be withdrawn from their eyes, when Santa Anna demanded the surrender of General Taylor's army. With a smile, Mr. C. replied, "*General Taylor never surrenders.*" An officer present, who understood English, explained to Santa Anna the nature of the answer, when he said—"then both armies are in the like condition," or words to that effect.

Mr. C. then asked for a conductor that he might return. When he reached the plain again, the two armies seemed engaged in a tremendous struggle, and after taking leave of his conductor, he made his way back, as best he could, in greater peril from the fire of our own guns than from those of the Mexicans.

It is not true, as heretofore reported, that Lieut. Col. May, in his reconnoissances, had lost Lieut. Wood and ten men. They became separated, but all got back safely to camp. Lieut. Sturges was taken prisoner, but was released under the subsequent arrangement for an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. C. thinks the Mexican infantry behaved much better than their cavalry—the latter would not wait for a charge from even one-fifth of their number.

We are glad to learn from Mr. C. that Lieut. Col. May, who is reported having received "a severe contusion," was out and considered well again, before Mr. C. left the army.

The Affghanistan war cost England 15,000,000 sterling and 13,000 lives, and produced a harvest of—Two Old Gates. This is equal to Mr. Polk's Mexican war.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Every addition to the intelligence hitherto in possession of the public respecting the battle of Buena Vista serves to enhance the glory of that sanguinary action. As more is known of it more is thought of it. As an achievement of arms it stands pre-eminent amongst feats of chivalry; as an illustration of military skill it places the gallant commander of the American forces amongst the great captains known to fame. We have listened to the recital of the incidents which occurred during the two days' fighting without knowing which most to applaud, the courage and constancy of the soldiers or the professional wisdom of Gen. Taylor.—What a change has been wrought in the public mind within the last few days!—The best that was hoped of the little army in Coahuila was that it had cut its way to Monterey, where it might rest in comparative security. But instead of pursuing this course, Gen. Taylor awaited the approach of Santa Anna and overwhelmed his vast army with unparalleled slaughter. Not an inch of territory has been retrieved by the enemy, and now there is none to oppose the progress of our arms in the direction of San Luis Potosi.

It may seem to some to have been a rash determination in Gen. Taylor to give battle with such unequal numbers—so it seemed when he encountered the enemy at Palo Alto, at Resaca and at Monterey; but results test the merit of military operations, and luck cannot account for four successive victories. If we may take the opinions of military men as a guide in forming an opinion in the premises, few generals would have hazarded the action at Buena Vista, as few would have fought the battle of Resaca. In the last battle as in the former, we understand that the determination of the general was not seconded by the officers next him in command; and that but for the wise and determined courage of their chief there had been two less victories won by the gallantry of the American troops. Had not the battle of Resaca been fought Fort Brown had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and had Gen. Taylor not retired upon Monterey the Mexicans would have recovered a portion of the country wrested from them and threatened the valley of the Rio Grande with recapture. The results would have been of incalculable mischief to the country, as well in the loss of the *morale* of the troops as in the relinquishment of the fruits of an expensive campaign. These have all been saved, and the immense military preparations of Santa Anna have melted away before the skill of one American general and the prowess of his small but devoted army.

As we have before stated, the fighting on the 22d of February—an unfortunate day upon which to attack an American army—was confined principally to cannonading and skirmishing with light troops. The bloody business was done on the 23d, which was opened by an attack from our side under the direction of Gen. Wool. A portion of the advance was shaken by overwhelming numbers, but was supported by Gen. Taylor, who brought forward the reserve and decided the day by a resistless charge. What is here said in a few words required a day to consummate; and a recital of the incidents and manoeuvres which ended so triumphantly would demand many columns for space. An eye-witness says, who was near Gen. Taylor's person all the time with the exception of those intervals during which he was carrying his orders over the field—informs us that not a man, with the exception above noticed, of the American lines wavered for an instant whilst facing the most galling fire and receiving the repeated charges of the enemy, which, it is but candid to say, were conducted with spirit and address.

As an instance of the desperation with which both armies fought, Mr. Crittenden, who acted as Gen. Taylor's aid throughout the fight, when asked whether the Mexicans had taken three pieces of ordnance from us, as Santa Anna reported, replied in the affirmative, and said that the guns were not given up till every man at them was shot down and every horse killed near them; and, moreover, that in bearing them off the Mexicans suffered a loss of some six hundred men. They interposed masses between the retreating guns and our men seeking to regain them. These guns were a part of Capt. Washington's battery, under the command of Lieut. O'Brien. Lieut. O'B. was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor was complimented for his bravery—it was no fault of his. Capt. Washington was in another part of the field and sustained himself with great coolness and intelligence, as did Capts. Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but fourteen guns.

It may be here proper to explain the circumstances upon which a report was founded that Gen. Taylor had sent Santa Anna a flag of truce during the action. It occurred that a body of Mexican infantry about 1000 strong had become detached from Santa Anna's army, and were being mowed down with terrible slaughter. Gen. Taylor sent Mr. Crittenden with a flag to say to them that if they would surrender he would stop killing them. When Mr. Crittenden got amongst them he was taken by them to Santa Anna with his eyes bandaged. This he remonstrated against without effect. When he was brought to Santa Anna he was asked his mission. He told him he had no message for him; that he was sent to ask a detached force to surrender to save the effusion of blood, and as his errand was unsuccessful he demanded to be sent back to his general. It was then that Santa Anna requested him to tell Gen. Taylor that if he would surrender he would be protected and well cared for. Mr. Crittenden replied, that he had no commission to speak with him, Santa Anna, upon that or any other matter, but it was no use to send any such message, as *Gen. Taylor never surrenders.*

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Nothing can exceed the public joy at the news received of the new triumph obtained by Gen. Taylor over the Mexican forces, and it is impossible not to see that the current of popular feeling and even affection towards the veteran hero runs strong and deep—caused no less by his brilliant exploits, perseverance, his energy, his good, strong sense, his moderation, and his judgment and discretion. We confess that we unite heartily and sincerely with this feeling, and that we have no desire to repress or turn it aside. The laurels gained at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, have not withered at Buena Vista; and four such victories are enough to place the military fame of the conqueror beyond the reach of question or cavil.

Along with admiration of the achievements of Gen. Taylor, is mingled a degree of public sympathy, which has followed him throughout his whole career. He has done all the fighting, in the face of difficulties without number, and against a vastly superior force of the enemy. The nation has been kept constantly in a state of anxiety for him, trusting to his judgment and confiding in his bravery, but filled with apprehension, lest he should be surrounded, overpowered, or entrapped. His forces have been taken from him, and he has been left exposed to the attack of the Mexican array, headed by Santa Anna himself. Hoping and believing, but *fearing*, the American people have followed him throughout his arduous campaign, with palpitating hearts. Thanks to a kind Providence—their hopes, their fondest hopes have been more than realized; and all their apprehensions have been useless. The honor of our flag has been sustained, and the glory of our arms comes out of the struggle untarnished.

National gratitude for such services is honorable. Let the cup be filled to the brim and overflowing! No American will wish to see it stinted. A "Military Chieftain" is not alone the title of our General. He ranks as an American Patriot. He is not *only* brave. He is wise, he is *generous*, he is *moderate*. He is a man whom the people delight to honor, and they honor themselves in doing so.

Baltimore Patriot.

The President has ordered Custom Houses to be opened, and duties collected, in all the Mexican ports in our possession; and for that purpose has established and published a Tariff of duties. This seems to be a wise measure; but as to any power possessed by the President alone to order it, we can imagine none. However, after levying war, we do not see why he should stop at the exercise of any other power.

New York city has contributed $100,000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 6, 1847.

Absence from town, and other causes, have prevented our usual attention to the Editorial department this week. We would like, especially, to have time for a few remarks on the glorious achievements of Gen. Taylor and his army; upon the public exultation, which breaks out in all quarters, and the public gratitude, which looks almost every where to the bestowal of the highest reward of his country upon the old Hero; and upon the public grief at the loss of so many noble spirits. Of these casualties of war, none has made a more deep impression upon the public mind, than the fall of Henry Clay, Jr., the only promising son of the great Henry Clay, who seems to have had a presentiment of the fatal result.

From the N. C. Volunteers.—A friend has favored us with the sight of a letter from an officer of the North Carolina Regiment, one of the passengers in the S. N. Gott, which vessel was supposed to have been too much crowded. We are happy to say that the fears entertained of loss of life from that cause, are shown not to have been well founded, except that one man, out of the 250, died on the passage, viz: Thos Curren, a private in Capt. Blalock's Company, a native of Granville county. He was originally a volunteer in Capt. Cameron's Orange Company, which was united with Capt. Blalock's. The commencement of the voyage was rough, a gale for four days, all the troops confined below, and all sea sick but one or two. The troops had departed from the Brazos for Matamoros.

ACQUITTAL OF BENJ'N F. ATKINS.—The trial of Mr. Atkins, for the murder of Arch'd McDiarmid, Esq.—one of the most interesting and in some respects important criminal trials which ever took place in North Carolina,—occupied three days of the last week at Bladen Superior Court—the Hon. Judge Battle presiding—and resulted in the acquittal of Mr Atkins.

We were among the many spectators of this trial, and took full notes of the mass of evidence, and of some of the arguments of Counsel, intending to publish them. But the trial had not progressed very far before we found disclosed a state of feeling between the extensive connection and circle of friends on each side, which it would be highly improper, in our estimation, to perpetuate by putting on record the somewhat conflicting testimony of witnesses. Neither of the gentlemen, the unfortunate deceased, nor the scarcely more fortunate survivor of the melancholy affair, was either a personal or political friend of ours. To most of their connections and friends we stand in the same relation of mere acquaintance. So that upon that score, there is no obligation upon us either to screen or to expose any of the parties or witnesses in this melancholy case. But we should be less than man if we did not hope, now that the dead is past recall to life, and the living has been fully acquitted of all legal responsibility, after a most patient, full and fair examination, that all parties will allow the feud to end here, and bury, as soon as may be, all past animosities.

It is not inconsistent with this view, to give a brief sketch of the testimony, omitting any individual mention of those by whom it was given.—So much we deem necessary, to show upon what grounds the verdict of acquittal was arrived at—a verdict which was certainly not anticipated by many, evidently because the *whole* evidence was not previously disclosed.

Most of our readers are aware, that Mr. McDiarmid was the centre of a large and most respectable connexion in this county; that he possessed great popularity, was always successful as a candidate for any station to which he aspired, had frequently represented the County in the State Legislature, and had been a member of the State Convention to reform our Constitution. They are also aware, that Mr. Atkins was a member of another very large and deservedly influential connexion; and though but half the age of Mr. McD., had already been a member of the Legislature, and was a candidate for re-election at the time of the rencontre in July last. He had been elected in 1844 in defiance of the warm opposition of Mr McD., who was said to have been instrumental in bringing out a candidate at that time for the purpose of defeating him. The parties all belonged to the democratic party. During the last Summer, a party Convention was gotten up, by which two of the former members of the Legislature were nominated for re-election, and Mr. Atkins was thrown overboard, Mr. Pegram being substituted. This result Mr. A. attributed to the personal hostility of Mr. McD., and so declared in his public speeches. He became a candidate in opposition to the nominees, alleging that the Convention was not so constituted as to give a fair expression of the party feeling. There being no Whig candidates, the Convention and its authority and manner of constitution, became the principal subject of discussion by the candidates. On the 18th of July, Mr. McDiarmid attended Bishop's muster ground, not his own district, with the previously avowed determination to meet and to reply to Mr. Atkins. Here the unfortunate rencontre took place. Mr. Atkins was committed to prison by the examining Court of Magistrates. In August, as soon as his Counsel could collect the requisite testimony on which to found a writ of habeas corpus, he was taken before Judge Battle and admitted to bail. At November Term of our Superior Court, the trial was removed to Bladen, on the affidavit of the prosecutor, on the ground, that as Mr. A. had received 400 votes for the Legislature, notwithstanding this affair [and, it is due to Mr. A. to state, notwithstanding his withdrawal from the canvass,] an impartial trial could not be had here.

On the trial, thirty-two witnesses were examined for the State; and twenty-six for the defence. It is understood that many other witnesses had been summoned and were present, whom it was found unnecessary to examine. It is worthy of remark and commendation, that of the large number summoned, only one was absent, and he not an important witness.

It was proved, that on the meeting of the candidates at Bishop's, the deceased and Mr. Atkins got into a conversation, which resulted in their taking a drink together. That a kinsman and friend of Atkins, unaware of this more friendly state of things, urged Atkins to make a warm speech, to attack McDiarmid strongly. Atkins replied, that he would not do so; he intended to make a mild speech, as he wished to be at peace; that they had had a conversation which had resulted in their shaking hands and taking a friendly drink together; that he did not wish any difficulty, and hoped that none would occur; but that if McDiarmid did attack him he should defend himself. The various candidates then spoke: Atkins, as usual, attacking the Convention and its action, but avowing his determination to say nothing personally offensive to McDiarmid, who, he said, was a respectable and an honorable man. He did say nothing offensive, except to repeat a remark of Nathaniel Macon, that "Caucuses were no places for honest men,"—a remark which some of the States' witnesses say they considered offensive, though McDiarmid himself did not complain of it, either at the moment or in his subsequent speech.

A witness testified, that before McDiarmid rose to reply, he went around the house, and took from his pantaloons pocket a small pistol, which he placed in his breast pocket. In the course of his speech he characterised Atkins as "an unworthy man"—who had "acted dishonorably," and "was destitute of the principles of a gentleman, in public and private life." He made two charges, whether against Atkins or some one else, the witnesses did not distinctly remember; but the charges were disproved by two gentlemen present; whereat the crowd shouted and laughed. Apparently irritated at this, he attacked the moral character of Atkins, who, said he, on a former occasion two years before, had said that "his own moral character was as pure as that of the Angel Gabriel." Atkins, who was standing within 3 to 4 feet, denied this, either by saying, "I deny it," or, "It is false," or, "It is a lie;" different witnesses testifying to these different expressions. McDiarmid called upon a friend of his, who had gone with him to the ground, to say whether it was true. The answer was, "He said something like that." Whereupon Atkins said, "It is false: It is as base and black a lie as ever fell from the mouth of a blackguard." McDiarmid, who was at the instant turning to the crowd, on hearing this, turned half round towards Atkins, raised his hands, and as four witnesses testified positively, as beyond a doubt, rushed at Atkins, and struck him a blow which grazed his face, he inclining his head to avoid it. Six other witnesses swore that he *aimed* a blow, but whether it took effect they could not say, not being in a position to see distinctly. Whilst a number of the State's witnesses swore they did not believe a blow was struck, though they saw the hands raised, and some of them thought he *intended* to strike. Within a very slightly perceptible space of time, as some witnesses said, and almost simultaneously as others said, of this blow, or raising of the hands, the report of a pistol was heard, McDiarmid fell, and died within a few minutes. Atkins was standing in the corner of the piazza, the railing on each side of him being about 6 feet from the ground.—No weapons were found on him when arrested, the pistol having been given to a friend. On McDiarmid's body was found a single barrel pistol, and a six barrel revolver, all loaded.

It was proved by several witnesses, that whilst the deceased was to his friends one of the most warm hearted, generous, hospitable of men, he was of an irritable, overbearing temper, and when roused was violent, and considered dangerous; that he had for years habitually gone armed; and that Atkins had been informed by several persons of threats made by McDiarmid against him, and by one person, that "he (Atkins) should be put down, and if he McDiarmid could do it in no other way, that lead should."

On the part of Atkins it was proved, that *he* was of a most amiable temper, kind, good natured and peaceable; that not only had he heard of these threats, but that he had been warned of the intention of McDiarmid to meet and attack him at Bishop's, and advised most earnestly to go armed for defence. That he had repeatedly said, in reply to this, that if attacked, he would defend himself, on one occasion remarking, that if McDiarmid laid his hands on him he would never lay his hands on any body else. That on the fatal morning, he at first refused to take the pistol which had been pressed upon him, but was finally prevailed on take it. Another weapon was pressed upon him which he would not take. He refused to allow a friend to accompany him to the ground, partly because that friend was of an irritable temper, and would be likely to produce a difficulty.

The great points of the case, seemed to be,—whether any thing that Atkins had said in thus declaring his intention to defend himself, amounted to a threat. Whether his firing was before or after the blow. Whether, from information received, he had good reason to suppose, from threats, and from the superior strength of McDiarmid, that his life was in danger, or some great bodily harm might be done him. All these points were fully established, by unimpeachable witnesses, in Atkins's favor.

The trial commenced on Wednesday. An hour or two were occupied in getting a Jury. On Thursday night the examination of witnesses was closed. On Friday morning Thos. S. Ashe, Esq. State Solicitor, opened in an argument of nearly an hour's length. He was followed by Warren Winslow, Esq. for the defence, about 1¼ hours. Hon. J. D. Toomer nearly 2 hours on the same side. Hon. George E. Badger closed for the defence in an argument of 2¾ hours. And then Hon. Robert Strange closed for the prosecution, and the argument, occupying nearly 2½ hours. Of these arguments we can truly say, that we never heard any cause conducted with more marked ability. And it gives us great pleasure to add, what is but an expression of the universal sentiment, that never was a trial conducted with more fairness, and more in the temper which should always characterize a Court of Justice, than this. There was no wrangling of Attorneys; no disposition manifested to introduce improper testimony; and none to conceal the *whole truth* of the transaction. To the able Counsel on both sides, and to the model of a good and great Judge who presided on the occasion, this praise is eminently due.

In summing up the testimony and arguments—Judge Battle, after stating very briefly the several kinds of Homicide,—as murder, or a killing of malice; manslaughter, or a killing felonious, because without necessity, but malignant, by reason of provocation; and homicide, excusable by reason of necessity,—gave in substance the following directions:—

That it being admitted that the prisoner slew the deceased with a deadly weapon, in law such killing was murder, unless the prisoner, by evidence produced by himself or from that offered for the prosecution, proved such matter as in law would justify or excuse the killing, or reduce it to manslaughter.

That if the Jury were satisfied that the deceased was a more powerful man in bodily strength than the prisoner; had made threats against the prisoner, or the prisoner had received from credible sources information of such threats; that the deceased was a man of irritable, violent, and overbearing temper, and ordinarily went armed with deadly weapons; that the deceased went to Bishop's on the morning of the 18th armed with such weapons; that the prisoner was then enfeebled by recent illness; that the deceased rushed upon and struck, or struck at the prisoner, previous to the firing of the pistol, and that the prisoner was at the time under a full conviction, from the information received by him, that an assault with deadly weapons would immediately be made, and that he had no means to save his own life, or his person from grievous hurt, but by slaying the deceased—then the Judge instructed the Jury, that in law the prisoner was excused,—unless they believed that he acted under express malice; and as to that, the Judge informed the Jury, that if the prisoner had previous malice—that is, a grudge or disposition to do the deceased corporal mischief—then in law that disposition was presumed to continue up to and influence the fatal deed, and in law the killing was murder; unless upon the evidence the Jury believed a reconciliation had taken place and the purpose of mischief had been abandoned previous to the assault and shooting.

That if (there being no express malice proved) the prisoner was not under any reasonable ground, as before stated, to believe that his life was in immediate danger, but that the only injury impending over him was a blow or blows, and he killed to save his honor; or if there was such danger to his life, yet that he could, by retreating out of the way of the deceased, have avoided it,—then he instructed the Jury that the killing was not in law excusable, but was a case of manslaughter—the law only excusing the killing upon the ground of necessity, and not recognizing as any ground of excuse what is deemed in society the point of honor.

The Jury retired for about 50 minutes, and brought in a verdict of *not guilty.*

In the above sketch, we do not pretend, of course, to give all the testimony. We could not do it if we would. There were many minor points raised, on both sides, which we have thought unnecessary to state, intending only to seize on what seems to us the principal points and facts on which the case turned. We trust that we have performed the duty in a manner to wound no one. Our wish is to heal, and not to wound.

Candidates for Congress.—The Register says that Messrs. Daniel of Halifax, Arrington of Nash, Hawkins and Pritchett of Warren, and Busbee of Wake, are all candidates for Congress in that District, with a fair prospect of one more in the person of Mr Jas B. Shepard.

Counterfeit $5 notes on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of S. C., have been detected in Charleston. The engraving is badly executed.

Letter to the Editor, dated
Lumberton, March 27, 1847.

Dear Sir: The Spring Session of the Superior Court for this county has just closed. Judge Battle presided with his usual great ability. The week was pretty much consumed in the trials of Jack alias John Sheppard, for the murder of Jas. Flowers; and Moses and Jack Robinson, for the murder of James McNatt. Sheppard was found guilty by the jury in a short time after retiring.—He was defended by the Hon James C. Dobbin and John Maultsby, and upon their motion he was granted a new trial, upon the ground that the jury separated during a recess of the Court. Moses Robinson was defended by the Hon. R. Strange and Junius Morsey. He was convicted of manslaughter, and branded with the letter M at the bar of the Court. Jack was acquitted. In the prosecution of Sheppard, our able and worthy Solicitor, Ashe, was aided by Mr John Winslow, who also aided in the prosecution of the Robinsons, together with Mr. J. C. Dobbin.

Mr. Bryan, the Locofoco candidate for Congress, addressed the people two days during the week. He was replied to by John Gunn, Esq.—He appears quite sanguine.

Relief to Scotland.—The Forwarding Committee, (D. A. Ray & Co., D. & W. McLaurin, and A. & E. McPherson,) acknowledge the receipt of $117 25, from Laurel Hill, Richmond county. Further contributions, in money, flour, or corn, will be received. April 6.

☞ The Receiving Committee of Fayetteville, for the Relief of the Irish Sufferers, respectfully acknowledge the receipt of 7 bags Corn, 2 bags Front, and 7 pieces Bacon, thro' Mr Lasater, from Randolph county: 5 bbls. Flour, (by Jesse Henley, of same county,) from "The Friends;" and 1 bbl. Flour, from Mr. Dunbar, of same county.—[*Com.*

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.

The Illumination.—The brilliant achievement of Gen. Taylor and his Army on the field of Buena Vista, was commemorated by the proprietors of the U. States Hotel and LaFayette Hall, by the illumination last night of their respective establishments, which drew forth an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen, to admire the magnificent spectacle.

In front of the fourth story of the United States Hotel was a large transparency, on which was inscribed "Gen. Taylor never Surrenders."

The entire range of this extensive building presented a most imposing and grand effect. In front of the Globe Hotel was a similar transparency with the inscription "come and take me."

Rockets, fireworks and bonfires contributed much to the brilliancy of the spectacle, and amid the roar of cannon in the early part of the evening, and the thrilling strains of martial music, the scene altogether was one of the most animating we have witnessed in this city for years.

An Exciting Scene.—At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, on the night of the 20th, "after the curtain had dropped on the first act of the Soldier of Fortune, Sol Smith came forward and announced to the audience that he had been furnished with news of importance from the army, just received in the city, which they might wish to hear in anticipation of the morning papers. This proposition was received with loud applause, and the news was read. After the perusal, immense and deafening cheering arose from all parts of the house, which was followed by three cheers for Gen. Taylor. After this, the orchestra played several national tunes.—The enthusiasm was tremendous."

Extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—A Chance for Capitalists.—The act of the North Carolina Legislature, incorporating the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company, affords a fair opportunity to capitalists for a judicious investment.

This Road, when completed, will be a link in the great Rail Road chain, stretching from North to South. It is the route which a variety of considerations points out as the proper one. Three of its advantages, it will be sufficient to point out: it is the most direct, the most healthy route, and the one which can be made at the least expense. The capital stock authorized to be held by the company—$1,200,000, will be amply sufficient to make the Road, and the subscribers might, with confidence, look forward to an income of at least 6 per cent. from the investment. Commencing at the terminus of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at Raleigh, it will pass through the flourishing town of Fayetteville and connect with the Camden Rail Road in South Carolina. A glance at the map will show that it will be a portion of the most direct railroad route from North to South. All accounts agree that the country is admirably adapted for the construction—it being, with the exception of a small portion, very level, and having an excellent foundation as to soil.

This is no visionary scheme, like the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, which commences somewhere and ends nowhere, but an enterprise which should command the earnest attention of capitalists and of all who desire to see the great connection between the North and South completed in the most eligible manner.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A painter whose talent was very ordinary, embraced the profession of doctor. When asked his reason, he replied—"In painting all faults are exposed to sight, but in medicine they are buried with the dead."

"Of all professions," says Goldsmith, "I do not know a more useful or a more honorable one than that of a schoolmaster; at the same time I do not see any more generally despised, or one whose talents are less rewarded."

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that Sam Houston is a hero of more experience in battle that Gen. Scott. The Texas Senator has certainly *fallen upon more fields* than any other public man in the country.—*Louisville Journal.*

Postscript.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—A friend just from Charleston brings news of the CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ, AND THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA! The report was brought to Charleston on Sunday afternoon by the passengers from the South. Our loss is stated at 900 men. If true, we may have the particulars by to-day's Southern mail.

We are indebted to the N. O. Picayune for an Extra of the 29th, with news from Vera Cruz to the 15th, and from Brazos to the 22d. Some slight skirmishing was going on at Vera Cruz, and the Mexicans were throwing shells, but with very little effect. 800 Mexicans passed into the city in the night, before the place was completely invested, as it was on the 14th. This caused great rejoicing in the city. Three supposed spies had been captured hovering about our camp. Lieut. Col. Dickinson's wound is improving. The French and Spanish consuls had solicited protection from Gen. Scott in case the city is captured. The works around the city seem to be complete and strong, and no doubt is entertained that they will be obstinately defended, and that much blood will flow before they can be taken. A Norther had driven ashore some vessels with troops on board. Whether any lives were lost was not ascertained. The stores could not be landed during the gale, though the army stood in much need of them.

Gen. Taylor, it was said, had arrived at Monterey, with a few troops, and had gone with 1500 men in pursuit of Urrea, and his 6000 men, and report says he was within 15 miles of him.—Doubts were entertained whether Urrea would wait for him. Santa Anna was said to be at San Luis, and the friends of Arista and Paredes had declared against him and proclaimed Herrera President.

The remaining Companies of the N. C. Regiment had arrived at Brazos, and were disembarked on the 24th.

The Buncombe Rangers, between 60 and 70, arrived at Raleigh on Friday last, and were received with every attention by the military, the Governor, &c. They departed on Saturday, by Rail Road. Nearly as many more are on the way to Raleigh from the mountains—the result of Col. Fagg's efforts.

Capt. A. R. Porter, of the Arkansas volunteers, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, was a native of Mecklenburg county. He was a printer, having learned the business in the office of the Salisbury Watchman. He formerly published the "Lincoln Transcript." He was a devoted Whig.

We learn that the Hon Daniel M. Barringer, the gentlemanly and able Representative in Congress of the Cabarrus District, is a Candidate for re-election in the new District, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond and Moore.

In the Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph and Davidson District, it is said there are three Whig Candidates, viz: Hon. A. H. Shepperd of Stokes, Wm. R. Walker of Rockingham, and Alex'r Hogan of Randolph.

Mr Webster and family left Washington yesterday on a tour to the South and West. Gov. Graham had invited them to be his guests during their stay in Raleigh, where they will probably arrive a few days hence.

The Register says that four horse Coaches are to be put on the line from Raleigh to Camden in about two months. We rejoice to hear it.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. McNair, Mr. JNO W. MURPHY to Miss MARGARET JANE McLERAN.

In Randolph county, at the residence of Matthew Davis, on the 4th ult., by Marshal Dosset, Esq., ISAIAH M. WILSON, Esq. to Miss ELIZA DAVIS, youngest daughter of Matthew Davis, Esq.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, after a painful illness of several months duration, Col. GILES WILLIAM PEARSON, of this county, formerly of Mocksville. Col. Pearson was an intelligent, enterprising gentleman, who, had his life been spared, would have been a valuable acquisition to our community, to which he had recently removed.

In Bladen county, on Friday last, Mrs. McKAY, consort of the Hon. James J. McKay.

In Albemarle, Stanly county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. NANCY HEARNE, consort of the late Nehemiah Hearne, aged about 65 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.—Steamer Wm B. Meares, with goods for E W Willkings, P Taylor, Hall & Johnson, J Kyle, W W Briggs, T S Lutterloh, J & T Waddill, J Brooksbank, G A Schwarzman, H Branson, B Rose & Son, Hall & Hall, C T Haigh & Son, G & H McMillan, H & E J Lilly, J Jessup, J D Williams, Williams, McGilvary & Co, Mallett & Huske, S J Hinsdale, A Jessup, E J Hale, D & W McLaurin, J Brown, A W Steel, J Utley, E Fuller, T J Johnson, J L Parker, and P Montague, of this place; and for Boner & Crest, T M Young, G W Johnson, J D Gwyn, H Winkler, Douthitt, Beathuel & Co, E A Vogler, R L Steel, Washington Mining Co, W F Watts, W C Kelly, Scott & McAdoo, Witherspoon, Pritchard & Co, Cooper & Gowan, Tyson & Pearson, E Shober, J R & J Sloan, J McIver J C Anderson, E & W Smith, A C Wharton, A Torrence, J E Jessup, N Gibson, J P Smith & Co, M W McNair & Co, W S Pemberton & Co, G W Atkins, Sundheimer & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, C Cooley, A McLain, J Evans, K Jones, D Pearsall, and 373 hides, no mark, for the interior.

March 29.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, Cook & Troy, G McNeill, A Graham, W W Briggs, and others.

April 1—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J H Hall, P Taylor, S T Hawley, A Johnson & Co, J D Williams, Wm C James & Co, E C Hall & Co, Hall & Hall, J H & J Martine, Geo McNeill, J & T Waddill, Jno M Beasley, H Branson, S W Tillinghast & Co, C P Mallett, S Boon, T S Lutterloh, W W Briggs, E W Willkings, W McIntyre, J Brooksbank, D Johnson, and S J Hinsdale of this place; and J C Vincent, J Hargrove, Finley & Gordon, W J McConnell, J H Lindsay, H A London & Co, G & D Marsteller, M Q Waddell, C D Keehln, Girst & Lisberger, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 6.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10 a 11½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2 00
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 10 to 11½. Flour 5, 5¼, and 5½. Corn 60 to 65. Oats 40. Not much Produce coming to market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 25 and 1 25. Tar 1 35. Spirits 38 to 40. Lumber—Flooring 7 50 to 8 00; Wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 to 4 50. Timber 5 to 5 50. Corn 80. Bacon 8¾ to 9. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10 to 11¾.

At New York, Cotton 10 to 12¾. Flour 6 50 to 7 37. Corn 88 to 98. Whiskey 28.

Cotton at Charleston 10 to 12¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,408,597 bales, against 1,572,023 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 25—Brig Patridge from St. Thomas; Schrs. Marriet from Charleston, Majestic from Boston, Jonas Smith from New York. 28—Schrs. Charles Hopkins from Plymouth, N. C., Coral from Boston. 29—Brig U. States from Charleston; Schrs. Pennsylvania from Philadelphia, Sam'l Adams from Charleston. 30—Schr. Excel from Charleston. April 1—Schr. Bounty from Newburyport. 2—Schrs. North Carolina from Boston, Leesburg from Philadelphia, L. P. Smith from N. York, Pearl from Jacksonville.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto Holland Gin,
1 ditto London Porter,
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5. 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

P. TAYLOR,

IS now receiving at his store on Hay street, a great variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Also, at the new store northeast corner of Market Square, (under the care of H. H. Ellis,) a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Crockery, Hardware, and family GROCERIES.
My friends & the public will accept my thanks for past favors, and do me the favor to call at either of the above stores and examine the goods, and hear the prices before buying.
April 3, 1847. 57 1m

LOST.

LOST on Tuesday last, a Hair BRACELET with a gold Clasp, with the initials of S. B. to E. A. K. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Observer Office, as it was a family relic. April 3.—1w

FISH, BACON & POTATOES.

25 BBLS. No. 1 HERRING,
2000 lbs. Bacon,
10 bbls. Planting Potatoes, for sale by
COOK & TROY.
March 30, 1847. 57-3w

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

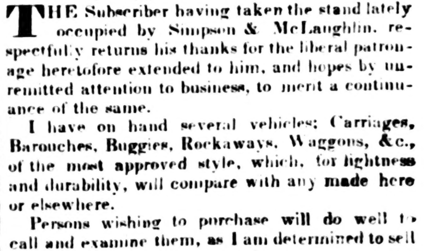
A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d Ete, Drap d Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-e'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 3, 1847. 57tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New and Cheap
SPRING GOODS.

J. SUNDHEIMER & CO. have just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Boots,* &c. of all kinds, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. They are prepared to sell as low and as cheap Goods as can be bought in the Southern country. All of which will be offered for cash or on time to punctual customers.

J. SUNDHEIMER & CO.
Lumberton, Robeson county, Apl 5. 57-3w

SALE DECLINED.

IN consequence of the high price that Bacon and Bagging is selling at in the New Orleans market, I shall not visit that place in May for the purchase of these articles, as I had intended, but shall order them in the Summer, when I believe they will be lower. I will therefore not sell out my Goods at Auction as I intended, but shall continue to dispose of them at private sale for cash, or on credit, at very low prices.

A. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, S. C., April 2, 1847. 1w

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of NEW BOOKS—Novels, School Books, &c., just received by
April 5. E. J. HALE.

I. O. O. F.

THE Sixth Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina, will be held in Wilmington, on the second Wednesday (12th) of May next.

Reports, &c. from Subordinate Lodges may be sent up by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1847. 56-1m

hnestock's Vermifuge, Com-
k's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

MP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commission.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.
At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold very low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rup. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Musquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of a most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ **A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.**

☞ **Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.**—*Editor Observer.*

NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Tupper, 40 cts.; Probabilities, by ditto, 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 7; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 60; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 00; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns: together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Contracts, a new Law Book, $1 63.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 15.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff, & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Jan 30, 1847. 48tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,
Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

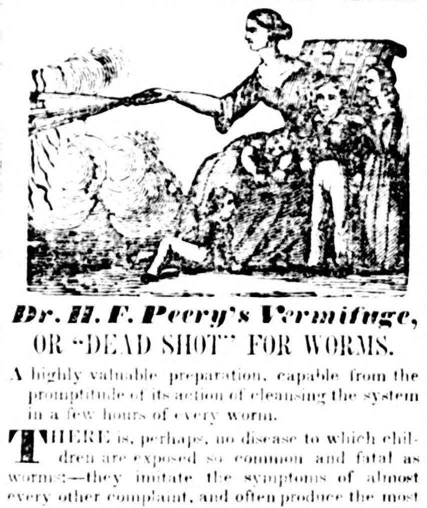
HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassmeres; French, English, and American Drap-da-tes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmeret; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mits; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.

March 22, 1847. 55-2m

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
A few casks Roman Cement and Plaster Paris,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (large size and in prime order.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 22. 55-3w

J. N. BAIRD,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, (McArn's buildings,) South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do: Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

GOLD PENS,—For sale by
E. J. HALE.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply.
EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. (Stewart's) Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR SALE.

30 HHDS New Crop Molasses—(a superior article and in good order.)
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
February 15, 1847. 50-tf.

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of the opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

1 500 lbs prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.
Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-2mpd

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.

G. W. PEARSON.
Pearson's Mills, Feb. 6, 1847. 49-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale. 5 months old.
J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homeopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

406 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
March 9, 1847. 53ts

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience, and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the Hhd, cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3560, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Dr. Faulks.	DUPLIN.
LENOIR.	Lewis Herring.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	
John Williams, Esq.	Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf